

AP European History

A.

1. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin and what were some of the political reasons it began there?
2. What was the first industry to become mechanized with industrialization?
3. What role did *foundlings* play in the early factories and why?
4. What were the early power sources for the in the industrial revolution?
5. Explain the relationship between steam power, coal mines, and railroads.
6. What effect did the railroad expansion have on rural workers?
7. Explain what Thomas Malthus meant in his *Essay on the Principle of Population*.
8. Were Malthus and Ricardo correct?
9. The Industrial Revolution spread to the continent at very different rates. What *disadvantages* did the continental countries have the restricted such growth?
10. What did German thinker and journalist mean when he proposed *protective tariffs* as a way for governments to promote industrialization?
11. What were the benefits of corporate limited liability banks in supporting industrial growth?
12. In what ways did factory work differ from cottage work?
13. Why did some people support legislation to protect labor?
14. What did the Factory Acts (1832-1833) do for workers?

Ch. 20 Revolution in Industry Pairs Check

B.

1. What were some of the economic and other reasons the industrial revolution began *there*?
2. How did the Agricultural Revolution contribute to the need for manufactured goods?
3. James Hargreaves, Richard Arkwright, Samuel Crompton, and Edmund Cartwright invented machines that aided what industry?
4. Who perfected the steam engine and what was its original use?
5. What effect did the expanding railroads have on business & the economy?
6. What was Great Britain referred to as the “workshop of the world” in the mid-18th century?
7. Explain the philosophy of David Ricardo’s *Iron Law of Wages*.
8. What effect did the French Revolution have on industrialization on the continent between 1792 and 1815?
9. The Industrial Revolution spread to the continent at very different rates. What *advantages* did the continental countries have the enabled growth?
10. What did German thinker and journalist mean when he proposed creation of the *Zollverein* to promote industrial growth?
11. Why did European industrialization flourish as many non-western places did not?
12. What similarities existed between factory and cottage work?
13. Why did some people oppose labor regulation?
14. What was accomplished by the Mines Act (1842)?

A.

15. How did industrial development impact women in middle-class and wealthy households?
16. Who were the Luddites and what were their complaints?
17. Explain the theory of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels as expressed in *The Communist Manifesto* as it relates to industrial society.
18. What was the purpose of the Combination Acts in 1799?
19. What were the first groups to successfully organize into unions and why?
20. What were the goals of the Chartists? Were they successful?

B.

15. What problems did working class women face prior to things like the Factory and Mines Acts?
16. What was the *liberal* perspective concerning government intervention in addressing the problems of workers?
17. Why did their (Marx/Engels) theory never materialize in Europe as they predicted?
18. Who were the main supporters of the Combination Acts and why?
19. What is the benefit for workers to form unions?
20. What was the general concept behind Utopian Socialists such as Robert Owen?